HUBBUCK'S
WHITE ZINC PAINT.
PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
WHITE LEAD COLOUR, &c. &c. VAR.
PREPARED LINSEED PAINTS,
BRITISH GREEN PAINT,
ENAMELLED OIL CLOTHS,
PAINTS, Oils, and VARNISHES properly
Packed for
Exportation.
Counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
St. Luke Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,475 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER
As Supplied to all Military Stations
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to India
And the Best.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.		
				1891.
	3,000	800	Captains.	Friday.
	5,000	800	G. W. F. Broome	10th July.
	3,000	800	H. Seaward	17th "
	3,000	800	H. Worgfield	24th "
	5,000	800	W. A. Winslow	31st "
	3,000	800	W. F. Brown	7th Aug.
	5,000	800	J. Harris	14th "
	3,000	800	H. T. Weigholl	21st "
	5,000	800	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
	3,000	800	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept.
	5,000	800	J. Le Pardet	11th "
	3,000	800	H. T. Weigholl	18th "
	5,000	800		Saturday.
	3,000	800	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
	5,000	800	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Oct.
	3,000	800	C. P. Preston	9th "
	5,000	800	H. T. Weigholl	17th "
	3,000	800		24th "
	5,000	800	G. W. F. Browne	31st "

Passengers are forwarded to Ismailia, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers proceed to Aden only, and Passengers from Europe arriving proceeding to Bombay, Marseilles.

Tickets are issued, including Rail-way from Brindisi to London by the Mail Trains, and Coupons are issued for places in the Cars of the special "P. and O.

Passengers must be ready to the P. and O. Dockyard Gate by 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

The Mail Steamer leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Passengers will be conveyed.

TO CHINA, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Absent
R.	6045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th July.
	3362	500	H. Harvey	16th "
	3362	500		13th Aug.
	3142	960	R. J. Sleeman	20th "
	2955	960	W. F. Nanton	27th Sept.
	2350	700	Alfd. Dashfield	"

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves Colombo and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at Singapore. Particulars apply to

L. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

RAPPRESENTAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA' UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, NAPLES.

Rates to the Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Meals.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, MARSEILLES, or GENOA, to the extent allowed in the Hand-Luggage.

Special Passages on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The Splendid Steamers or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
	3,000	800	16th July, 1891.
	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
	5,000	800	29th Aug., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain CIRCULAR RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers Corynnis and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 80 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 25 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer. To sail
BRINDISI ..... On the 11th July, 1891.

For further Particulars of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Mission House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
	C. Bezzer	4,800	750	1st Aug. '91.
	C. Hochsinger	4,800	750	1st Sept. '91.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 330.

Wines and Beer supplied at moderate rates.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Passengers for First Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Brindisi to London.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and 18th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ERYTHRA	C. Bollen	1,800	250	16th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PALAWAN	C. Rogel	3,800	300	24th July '91.

Passengers must be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Mission Lines, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 1, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S.S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 7th July, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Also the Steamships "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" leave for LONDON in 22 days.

For Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
18, Horjee Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	A. Airey	3330	7th July.
S.S. ITALIA	W. Laird	3377	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (viâ Paris from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-liners.

FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in any part of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey at pleasure.

Passengers with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Ports of the World, viz., Liverpool, Naples, Rome, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

FORWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to all parts of the World to India.

COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe viâ China and Japan.

EXCESS BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £50, and £100, and cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

FOREIGN MONEY bought and sold at the Exchange of the day on our Bombay Office.

FOREIGN BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at Current Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

MONEY received, available at any time for remittance to any part of the World.

ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency undertaken.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF REMITTANCES promptly at best rate of Exchange *without charge*, and payable at our offices in any part of India.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident during the Journey of Passengers. Baggage allowed on Tickets.

Pamphlet containing full information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

Those suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Impure Blood, Skin Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Mazeppa Restorative, by Medical Specialists, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent, in plain wrapper, for 4 stamps.
ADDRESS: MAZEPPA REMEDY & Co., 283, Regent Street, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on 8th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

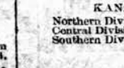
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Consituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approval security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

NERANO S.S., 2,900 Tons. WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about 5th July. Has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For terms of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 27th June, 1891. Agents.

THE S. S. "ANNIE BARROW" WILL SAIL on or about the 14th Instant for the RED SEA PORTS, and has accommodation for Passengers. For Freight and Passage money apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.
July 2, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,000
Central Division of Kanara	500
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned,

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES

FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF TEETH, DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price: Bottles, Rs. 21; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

Cash Rs. 35, and Credit Rs. 39 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEACH BRANDY.

THIS fine LIQUEUR is come into great favour.

	Cash.	Credit.
PRICE ..... Quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 4
Do. ..... Pints	" 3 0	" 3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CELESTINE.
(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)
An Monastere de Manoa, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueurs made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Quts.	9 8	7 4
Pts.	3 12	2 8

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	" 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	" 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	" 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	" 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	" 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

28th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

RS. 6 WATCH.

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goondiah of District Munsuff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myat, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Keyrings (all pairs), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklaces, Brooches, Studs, Sleeve Links, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., &c., Rs. 1-8-0 per each. "F. D. P., Mr. G. Smith, Sub Inspector, from Kanhiculai, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Boundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SHERRIES.

OUR SHERRIES are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high-class Wines.

	Cash Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Per doz. Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	40 0	45 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31 0	35 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	31 0	35 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	29 0	32 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	27 0	30 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good clean drinking Sherry	24 0	27 0
EXTRA DRY PALE SHERRY.—A light natural unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality	15 0	17 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWUR.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
T. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs. a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44 8
" Black Capsule	41 8
Solera, Black Capsule	33 0
Amoroso, "	31 4
Montilla "	31 4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31 4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26 0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24 0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24 0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23 0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18 12
Do. Blue Seal	15 8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18 4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44 0
Do. Blue Capsule	27 0

PORT.

"Real Old Tawny"	41 12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41 12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29 12
White Port	29 12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26 0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22 0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17 4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE MONSOON.
GENTS {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.

PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.

COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membranes, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating expectorant* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 24), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney). the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

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NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th, to FRIDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, to Registered Shareholders in Bombay.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 6th Proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Varjeevandass Madowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 2nd, 1891.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 88,05,596·21
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 16th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

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RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Bilious ness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, a sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS,

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

"SALISBURYS."

	Madras prices Rs. a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8

"IMPERIALS."

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0

"MAYOS."

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8

"BEACONSFIELDS"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED,	No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
manufactured in three sizes,	" 2—4 " ... "	2 12
in boxes of 100.	" 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2 8

"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."

MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Civilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, &c., &c., &c., which we have occasion daily to witness in Cholera, in Malarious, and even in the most terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of the medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the indiscriminate use of other than Collis Browne's is highly dangerous." SAMPLE OF PAPER OR VIAL OF CHLORODYNE FREE TO ALL MEDICAL MEN AND PATIENTS ASKING. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Sir W. Paul, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Scotland, says: "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the most valuable medicine known." Sir T. Watson, M.D., Physician to the Queen, says: "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a most invaluable remedy." Dr. Theodore Herapath, Analytical Chemist, says: "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne consists of the active principles of the most valuable remedies we possess, and in their most concentrated state, and is unquestionably a most valuable medicine." Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp affixed to each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sold Manufactured by J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION,
ADVANCES made on approved Security in connection with Life Policies. For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Albert Building, Bombay. Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amounting to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE in MILLS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSES, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. SPECIAL RATES on the BUNDERS and KEROSENE OIL stores.

Fire Premiums for 1890.....	£[illegible]
" 1889.....	£[illegible]
" 1888.....	£[illegible]
" 1887.....	£5,191

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT HOME RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undermentioned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MINIMUM OFFICE supplies have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at the end of a term of years, to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES, when Assured arrives at either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£2,473,11[illegible]
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....	£6,161,5[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£[illegible]	1884	£[illegible]
1879	£[illegible]	1889	£[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum street.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims every year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 12 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE
ESTABD. 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£[illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£[illegible]
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL.....	£[illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAP

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1891.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Grand Oriental Ballroom, 10 a.m.
Sessions Court, Ballard Estate, 10 a.m.
V. M. C. A., 11, Customs C. G., 8 p.m.
Fort and Colaba v.s. The World.
Alexandra Public Library, Reading Room, Tolaga Hall, Kandalgaum, 3 p.m.
Alexandra Library, Lyceum Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.
Gen Club Meeting, Lyceum Grove, Worli, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Sindh (S), from Calcutta. Yesterday—Lord Lansdowne (S), Hutchings (S), Cardiff; Lord Lansdowne (S), Bassett.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nizam (S), Knight, Bushire; Dwarka (S), Hall (S), Karachi; Sindh (S), Rhodes (S), Jaffrey; and Sutlej (S), London, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per steam s. s. Salsette, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th inst.

LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held at 8 p.m. on Sunday, the 5th inst., at the Gaiety Theatre, Fort, when a paper on "Dr. Buchanan on Theosophy" will be read.

THOMAS SAUNDERS.—The station master of the Dadsal Station on the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. D. Gordon, has received a letter from the above clerk, in which he says that the question as to whether the prisoner had misappropriated the money which had come into his hands was not even written in Naples. Although the first charge of the prosecution failed, the second charge was similar to the one abovementioned, with the exception that it referred to the third offence in the year 1890. Mr. Mehta objected to the sanction as being defective.

Mr. Justice Jardine said if anything the sanction was too wide, and argued that the greater included the less; the sanction was quite ample to all intents and purposes.

The learned Judge held that the sanction was sufficient; and the case proceeded.

Witness, continuing, said the document shown him, in writing, being for Rs. 1,833 collected from the 21st to the 30th June 1890. Witness had caused to be collected a similar document in writing, being for Rs. 2,000 collected from the 21st to 28th June, 1890, which were in the handwriting of the accused, and were produced in a bundle. Witness had produced other documents, which are in the handwriting of the accused. The rules put in were the rules in force in the Bombay District in June 1890. Witness was the Superintendent of Forests, and was the superior officer, and directed to lodge a complaint against the accused in this case. Witness produced the letter of authority.

Mr. Mehta objected to the admission of the letter, as it was not signed by the Collector.

Mr. Jardine said he would admit the letter subject to objection.

Witness, continuing, said the letter was written by him to the accused. He had received from the accused the passes which had been produced, and showed that he had received the sum of Rs. 1,791 for granting fees, and that he had granted passes to that amount. He had written the first charge. There were certain rules in force down in 1886, which, perhaps to say, had been drafted by the Collector. Under those rules, the forest rangers were required to keep books, in which the number of passes which, under the rules, they had issued was entered. Witness had received the books which had been used not deliver the passes which he had since been issued by the accused. Witness had also received the counterfoils of the passes which had been given away with. It was so to be borne in mind that the accused had said that the passes were issued by him in 1889 and 1890. It should also be remembered that in 1889 and 1890 the passes which had been previously issued in the name of the Collector were written in English. Although the forest rangers were subordinates to check the number of loads of cattle when English figures were inserted in the passes. The accused had received the sum of Rs. 1,791 for granting fees, and had given away with. It would have to be decided by the jury whether the accused had received the money. It would be for the jury to say whether the accused had received the money. It would be for the jury to say whether the accused had received the money. It would be for the jury to say

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—For exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this head.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 250. Apply to—care of this Office.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS, set with Real Diamonds, Emeralds and Pearls, and Diamonds and Rubies, Gold Bangles from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100 each.—MARCKS & Co., Opposite the English Tower, Bombay.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASON'S STOCK has just arrived. Re. 1 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADEAR, PIRE & Co. (late Bombay).

EXCELSIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade 2, Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Chairs, Settees, Sofas, Tables of latest Designs, Make and Style ready.—Chandni, No. 6.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest principle. Re-framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal frames. Field Spectacles. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready made to order. BINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Opticians, 61, Meadow St., Fort (opposite Boundy and Co.).

GIRGAUM SWIMMING BATH, near compound Shamkarnai house, is re-opened. Beginners are requested to apply shortly.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A HEAD Master for the Rajkot High School Department of Mr. Stoer College, Rajkote. None but experienced Graduates need apply. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Principal.

WANTED a qualified, experienced MIDWIFE for the PARSI LYING-IN-HOSPITAL. Apply personally with testimonials to DR. TEMULJI BHICOJI WADIAJI.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Brown WALER Horses, about 15 Hands, 5 years, broken to single and double harness. Vet's opinion, with or without, stylish Phaeton and harness. Apply Surgeon-Major BOYD, Colaba.

BAY ARAB HORSE, 14·2, 4 years, quiet in Saddle and Harness, to be seen at R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

BELLA ROSA MIXTURE TEA with Flower Tips, strong in Colour and Beautiful flavour of Rose, can be had for Re. 1-8 a lb. from D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Sandhurst.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS with 3 Music rolls Rs. 45. Extra music rolls Re. 3 each. These are sweet tone organs.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET.—Under the Patronage of H. E. Lord Harris. Best English-made Nets, India-Rubber Balls, Handle Covers, Bats Covers Bags, &c., &c.—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated, Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronised by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PITMAN'S SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.—All Pitman's Publications can be had of S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wine, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

VERMICELLI AND MACCARONI, 6 Annas per lb. ROWAT'S ROYAL RELISH, 6 Annas per Bottle.—P. BARJE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This Very Old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MAINSPRINGS.—In consequence of so many Mainsprings breaking during the Rains, I am prepared to fit the finest quality of Mainsprings in English or Swiss Watches only, at a discount of 25 per cent. off my usual prices.—A. W. UNGER, 11 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PEARLY TEETH! FRAGRANT BREATH!! Early neglect invariably causes decay. A perfect cleaner, imparting a Pearly Whiteness to the Teeth, and a delightful Fragrance in the Mouth is the world-famed Myrrh Dentifrice prepared by FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to prove either brand. To be had from P. M. KHANDAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going 400 days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Light 8 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURE STJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 22, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or ELIXIR:—"Very Rev. H. Fernandez, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. R. M. Morse, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gothkeri:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major Mc. J. C. Reporter, Cannanore: In the cases tried it never failed. Send your orders to Dr. T. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the future effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or any taint of any description, are positively arrested each of the symptoms by the "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the Great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatism. Sold for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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OF all the Metals used for making Spectacle Frames Gold is pre-eminently the best for considerations of mere utility, but no greater mistake could be made than to allow the idea of intrinsic value or portable property to intrude. Pure Gold would be less fit for the purpose than almost any other pure Metal, though when judiciously alloyed, it has decided advantages, which contribute to give it the highly desirable quality of greater durability, and to secure the even more important result of retaining the Pebbles more reliably in the required position, an accomplished Gold Spectacle Frame maker is "rara avis" in Europe, and does not exist in India. Next to Gold as the most suitable Metal comes Nickel which, though less intrinsically valuable than Silver, makes a lighter and more serviceable frame, and has the one great advantage over Steel, that it is not liable to oxidize or corrode.

Lawrence and Mayo's Perfect Pebble Spectacles with spherical corrections, any power ..... Gold Rs. 40
Do. do. do. ..... Nickel Rs. 15

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MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W. Mason, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta via coast, with general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Selene, 561 tons, Captain R Mayer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE French Mail Steamer Laseyne, 1,151 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs. Abbas, Mr Dorabshaw, Mr E P Ebrle, and 2 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J P Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 3 chests opium, and the following passengers, Col Jeffrey, Major Wilson, Mr Hall, Mr Kelly, and 55 deck.

THE British s s Inchlonga, 1,044 tons, Captain G Heusbery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,329 tons coals. During the voyage off Aden one of the ship's steward died of heat apoplexy. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Aberdeen	2371	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
„ Douro	1993	Marshall	C	F Muir & Co
„ Lombardy	1558	Cole	C	P & O Co
„ Laseyne	1151	Schmitz	E	A Simon
„ Hamburg	1449	Gronold	E	Fratshausen & Co
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	
S.S. Nerano	1351	Skipper	N	F Muir & Co
„ Ariosto	2241	Mallard	O	B Craig & Co
„ Ravenshoe	1288	Jones	P	K Nixon & Co
„ W. Hall	1885	Kilvert	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abroy	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Pe	1931	Alfonso	3	F Bozzoni
„ Bissgno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni
„ Darlington	1625	Gibb	8	Captain
„ Cashorn	1773	Marshall	10	W & A Graham & Co
„ Karoon	1422	Freeman	12	W & A Graham & Co
„ Accomac	1620	Chambers	16	The Captain

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, June 19.
3	Selene (s)	Mayer	Calcutta, June 20.
„	Inchlonga (s)	Hensbery	Cardiff, June 6.
„	Assyria (s)	Nailer	Busreh, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool.
„	Branksome Hall(s)	Barnes	Karachi.
„	St. Enoch (s)	Ogilvie	Antwerp.
„	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Selene, for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, &c.
„ Lombardy, for China, &c.
„ Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ La Seyne, for Karachi and Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
29 Commilla s ..... Ferris ..... Rangoon, June 22.
Bengal s ..... Barratt ..... London, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June 29.—Steamers St. Fillans, Nowshera and Kentigern.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—105 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 1 hogs head whisky, Alex Mackenzie; 3 qr-casks whisky, Kwart Lathan and Co; 33 cases whisky, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—10 cases beer, Lyon and Co; 15 cases stout, Treacher and Co; 50 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—50 cases portwine, Rustom Ardaseer; 6 cases sherry, &c; 190 cases champagne, 35 cases whisky, and 70 cases ale, Treacher and Co; 13 cases Cologne water, S Lilladhur; 30 cases burgundy, sherry, &c, 13 cases peer Cutler Palmer and Co; 5 cases printed books, Gopal Narayen and Co; 20 bales printing papers, The "Times of India," 14 cases oilmenstores, &c, A Samsoodin; 6 bales printing papers, E V Shreechashnadas; 6 packages stationery, Radhan Pile and Co; 3 cases soap, D R Daily and Co; 29 cases cheese, ham and bacon, C Dadabhoy.

Pekin s—1 cases soap, A Ebrahim.

Canton s—24 cases chinastores, 3 cases confectionery and 7 cases castor oil, B Nunzeally; 10 bales printing papers, Balcrishna Sruba and Co.

Ethro s—3 packages writing papers, C Abdool Rahim.

Hispania s—9 bales printing papers, Balcrishna Suzba and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Branksome Hall —150 cases claret, 50 cases Cognac, 15 packages stores, E, Hopkins.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—75 cases matches (seven and Okell; 30 drums bleaching powder, and 60 drums caustic soda, H S Adam and Co; 10 cases matches, C. Allbhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Branksome Hall s—35 cases clocks, M Gangjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Oriental s—9 cases anniline, dye, R Pitamberdas; 18 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LONDON.

A berdeen s—65 cwts Bhimsen, Rehimtoola Dhunjee; 180 cwts nuxvomica, L Poonsee; 55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 276 cwts sandlewood chips, Lawyer and Sons; 11 cwts gum and 11 cwts Bimawas, G Tarachasmond; 59 cwts ganja, G Janardhan; 62 cwts gum, C Soomer.

FOR HULL.

Douro s—4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Karoon s—3,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Flamboro s—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat and 1992 linseed, Ecrathanam and Co.

Ravenshoe s—600 cwts poppy seed, 4,047 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ariosto s—18,800 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co.

Wennington Hall s—6,426 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—300 cwts beeswood; and 12,980 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 875 cwts mowrasseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Oriental S and W Co; 50 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 102 baths cotton, 300 cwts shellac, 200 bales twist, 300 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 75 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 280 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Lombardy s—228 cwts sandalwood, and 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, G Macdonald and Co; 400 bales cotton, K Hurmuckrai; 32 cwts oilbanum, H A Mowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, The Union Mills Co.

Lombardy s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—200 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—56 bales cotton, A Shikally and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Spring, Col. Bo H, on duty, from Poona.
Wace, Lt Col, Beng, D D G O on duty, from Simla.

JULY 2.

Mathews, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Ms I, on leave, from Kamptee.

JULY 3.

Smith, Lieut, Beng, K D Gds, on leave, from Multan.
Kitson, Captain, Beng, D A A G, on leave, from Meerut.
Cleve land, Surgeon, Bo J M S, in duty, from Raipur.
Whitehead 2nd Lt, Ms, 11th M I, on sick leave, from Mines.
Wilding, Lieut, Ms 2 Inns Killings, on sick leave, from Mines.
Bond, Capt, Beng, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Power, Surg Major, 10th Ms I, on leave, to Europe.
Lindesay, Lieut, Beng, 34th Punj Inft, on leave, to England.
Waller, Lieut, 22nd Bo I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Keechiel, Lieut, Bo Comt Dept, on leave, to England.
Wace, Lieut Col, Beng, D D G O, on leave, to England.
Mathews, Lt, 2nd Ms L I, on leave, to England.
Kitson, Capt, Beng, D A A G, on leave to England.
Smith, Lieut, Beng, K D Gds, on leave, to England.
Macrobin Surg Major, Beng Med Staff, on leave to England.
Williamson, Col, Beng Lanc Regt, on retirement, to England
Whitehead, 2nd Lt, 11th M I, on sick leave, to England.
Hall, Lt Col, Bo 1st N I Regt, on retirement, to England.
Wilding, Lieut, Ms 2nd Inns Killings, on M C, to England.
Bond, Captain, Beng, R E, on leave, to England.
Mead, Lieut 16th Bo I, on M C I, to England.
Hay, Major, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th July, 1891.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Lce.-Corpl. Dallas Brooks is granted six months' leave to Europe from the 28th ultimo.

2. Mr. R. C. Condamine having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Capt., &
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th July 1891.

1. The following member is transferred from No. 1 to No. 2 Battery from the 3rd inst:—No. 127 Gr. C. A. Cutriss.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 29th June, 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-1892 ...	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 27th June, 1891.	5,975,600
Balance to be remitted from 28th June, 1891, to 31st March 1892.....	10,024,400

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 2.

10 p.m. 819

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

4 a.m. 805
8 a.m. 776
Noon 769
3 p.m. 769

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

ALTHOUGH the weekly return of the Bank of England issued yesterday showed a falling-off in the Bank's Reserve of 3 per cent. since the previous Thursday at 43 per cent. of the Liabilities, the further reduction of the Bank rate by ½ per cent., making the minimum 2½ per cent., sufficiently indicated the increasing ease of Money in London, which was further marked by an advance of ½ per cent. in Consols, bringing up the price of those funds to 96⅞. Indian Sterling Loan also was ¼ per cent. higher, at 106¼. The price of Bar Silver gave way yesterday ¼d. per oz., at 46½; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £78⅜ for Fours and £79 for 4½ per cents.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 101½, with demand Exchange on London still at 4·87½dols. The Indian Council placed three lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay yesterday at 1s. 5 11-16d., which is 1-16d. higher than Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 5⅝d. Paris quotations were unaltered at 95 for Rentes, and fcs. 25·25 for Exchange on London.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed was dull, but Bombay Seed was still worth 42s. per quarter, ex-quay, both on the spot and to arrive. Wheat also was dull, and we note a further decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 7d. and 7s. 6d. per cental, ex-quay, respectively.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady last evening, but Surats dull, the Sales having been upon a smaller scale than on Wednesday, at 10,000 bales, of which only 400 was East Indian Cotton. Spot prices were quite unchanged, but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, at 4 7-16d. for the nearest deliveries and 4 41-64d. for the most distant. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands still remained at 8¼ cents; but September Futures were 6 points lower, at 8·25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, and the figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the previous two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Thursday's Receipts...	2,000	200	100
Five days' do. ...	12,000	2,100	2,400
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,839,000	5,740,400	5,425,100

Nothing whatever has been done here in Cotton for export to-day; but purchases by the Mills have been upon a rather larger scale, some 1,950 bales in all having been taken, consisting of 1,225 bales of Bhownugger, at Rs. 143-61; 250 Dholleras, at Rs. 151; 125 Irpani, at Rs. 159½; 100 bales each of Oomrawattee, at 141½; Dharwar, at Rs. 155½-6; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 137; and 50 bales of Untuee, at Rs. 151½ per candy. The tone of the market is quiet, with prices quoted as before.

Wheat and Seeds have been taken to only a small extent for export to-day, and both markets are quiet in tone, with quotations unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follow:—

Cotton	1,958 bales.
Wheat	46,144 cwt.
Linseed	9,658 „
Rapeseed	9,335 „
Castor seed	994 „

FREIGHTS show no improvement, but there has been more business passing. The "Cyrene" (s), ready in harbour, has been taken up by a speculator at 19s. 6d. for one picked port; the "Europa" (s), nearly due, has filled up for Antwerp at 19s. 3d. per ton; the "Imaum" (s), for July loading, to Genoa and Marseilles, has made further engagements at 17s. 6d.; and the "Idar" (s), for August loading, has been berthed for Marseilles and Liverpool, and has engaged half her cargo at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, but fairly steady at about last evening's closing quotations; but a firmer feeling having prevailed later in the day, rates advanced 1-32d. to 1-16d., a moderate business having been done in Bank Paper, but very little in Private Bills. We quote ready rates at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 9-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 17-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 21-32d. „
Credits do.	...1s. 5 13-16d. „
Francs do.	...1·87½ to ? „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day with a downward tendency in rates rather than otherwise, but not much actual change. Fours for Money have been called 107⅞, and at closing 107 11-16 was quoted; while for the July and August accounts 107 7-16 and 107 3-16 respectively have been named. The nominal price of 4½ per cents. has been put down to 108½.

SHARES have been a tame market, and our list shows no change to speak of in quotations of any scrip.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 5TH JULY, 1891.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Tours in C.—Hymns 315, 323 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 166, 327, and 376. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett in F.
Daily Matins at 8-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Saturday, July 4.
6 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 6, 177 and 328.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 283, 238 and 225.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Revd. R. M. Gray, M. A., Pastor.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.—Hymns 41, 324, 35, and 253.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. J. Scott. Holy Communion.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Mr. T. G. Charter.
10-15 a.m.—Marathi—Mr. S. Rahator.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 8, 270 and 378.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 43, 316 and 15.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 34, 229 and 197.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 57, 277 and 226.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 22, 173 and 226.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins (plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Gardiner.
10 a.m.—Catechism (Choral); by Rev. Father Gardiner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Revd. Brother Beale.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.—(Choral).
Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymn; 1, 1st tune.
Hymns 129, 202 and 294; 1st tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Aberdeen in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huasnilico, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams for Calodra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 4th July.
Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	1	0 p.m.	23	
Teheran	3	2	30 p.m.	22	
Suez	3	3	30 p.m.	21	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd July, 1891.

	Minimum Time. H.	M.	Maximum Time. H.	M.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATTEMPTED RAID INVASION OF MASHONALAND.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Advices received from South Africa state that a party of armed Boers, numbering about 100, have made an attempt to enter Mashonland, but the forces of the British Chartered Company prevented their doing so and arrested the leader of the party.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir J. Ferguson, replying to a question, said the Government had not been informed of the provisions under which the Triple Alliance had been renewed, but the understanding between Great Britain and Italy remained unchanged since 1887. The question of employing British forces to maintain England's position in the Mediterranean depending on the circumstances of the circumstances.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

The *Jewish Chronicle* writing on the subject of the persecution of the Jews, says that the influx of Russian Jews is causing terrible distress in Palestine, hundreds of families arriving there in a state of destitution. The worst suffering is in Jerusalem, where typhus and scarlet fever have broken out.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The signatories to the Brussels Anti-slavery Convention have agreed to extend the time in which accession to the Act is to be made in order to permit of France accomplishing her refusal to join.

THE HARVEST IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 3.

Owing to the failure of the harvest in Russia, the Government are repurchasing large quantities of wheat which had been sold for export.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, JULY 2.

The Treasury purchased yesterday 570,000 oz. of silver at prices ranging from 101·25 to 102·25.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the incoming mails of the 26th June, left here for Aden at 3 p.m. to-day.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

PENSION TO MRS. MELVILLE.

THE MAIBAS IN PRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

The Government of India have granted to the widow of Mr. Melville, of the Telegraph Department, killed at Manipur, a pension of one hundred pounds a year and eighteen pounds for each of her two children. The value of Mr. Melville's personal property at the time of his murder, which was about a thousand rupees, will be paid to his widow also.

Major Maxwell has now got the four leading Maibas in prison, and their examination will probably commence early next week. The executioners and sentries have not been brought up for sentence yet.

RAIN AT MANIPUR.

FEVER AMONG TROOPS.

The rains are on again at Manipur, and there is a good deal of fever among the troops.

MURDER AT BAREILLY JAIL.

A man ran a muck in Bareilly city on Wednesday, killing his wife and two daughters and afterwards attempting suicide.

OPENING OF THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY, FIRST SECTION.

On Thursday was opened the first section of the Mu Valley line from Sagaing to Shwebo, a distance of fifty-three miles.

MILITARY COURT OF ENQUIRY.

It is probable that the orders passed on the evidence taken by the Military Court of Enquiry at Manipur will shortly be made public.

RETIREMENT OF MR. STOWELL.

Mr. J. A. Stowell, Registrar in the Home Department, Government of India, has just retired on a well-earned pension at the age of fifty-nine. He entered Government service in 1854, became Superintendent-General, North-West Provinces Secretariat, in January 1861, and joined the Home Department in 1866.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, it is notified that the following procedure will be observed in the appointments of officers to staff situations in India carrying the substantive rank of colonel in the army:—Appointments of officers of the British service will in future be submitted for the consideration and confirmation of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War before being notified in India. Only officiating or provisional appointments will be made, pending the receipt of such confirmation. The appointment of officers of the Indian service will be notified to the War Office only with a view to the grant of rank in the army being gazetted with Her Majesty's approval.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Personal Staff.—Lieutenant Upperton, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp, provisionally, to Major-General Blundell, Commanding Poona District, with effect from the 2nd June.

4th Regiment (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment, Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Ford, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 22nd June.

4th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Bell, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to be graded below Lieutenant Leech and above Lieutenant Harrington.

24th (Baluchistan) Regiment, Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon Braganza, Indian Medical Service, from 9th Bombay Infantry to Medical charge, but to officiate in Medical charge of the 9th Bombay Infantry, as notified in Army order No. 326 of the 26th ultimo, Surgeon-Major Masani, 3rd (Baluchistan) Battalion, to officiate in Medical charge. That part of Army order No. 326 of 26th ultimo relating to Surgeon-Major Masani is cancelled.

25th Regiment (3rd Rifle Regiment), Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Harrison, Wing Officer, Quartermaster, and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 27th January, *vice* Lieutenant Conran, seconded.

Colaba Depot.—Major Ryan, No. 11 Battery, Southern Division, to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Major Hilliard, 2nd Yorkshire Infantry, officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, with effect from the 6th instant.

With reference to Army order No. 183 of the 10th April, the date of Major Black's appointment as Commandant is 26th April.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it has been intimated that Lieutenant Robertson, 11th Battery, Southern Division, has been transferred to the 43rd Field Battery.

The undermentioned officers having passed the examinations in army-signalling, at the Central School, Poona, according to the prescribed test, are qualified as instructors:—

Lieutenant Ducat, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Lieutenant Walker, 19th Bombay Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant Wylde Browne, 1st Loyal North Lancer Regiment.

Lieutenant Henniker, 1st Connaught Rangers.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence:—

Adjutant-General's Department.—Colonel Curtis, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona, for 61 days, from the 20th July, on private affairs.

DETENTION OF PASSENGER TRAIN.

BOMBAY, JULY 3.

The passenger train from [illegible] was detained for 2½ hours yesterday morning at Kosamba station, owing to the engine of the train having run off the rails, blocking up the line.

PUBLIC SERVICE IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

Deputations representing memorialists to Government were received by the Dewan Srivandrum on Thursday. Memorialists pray for being treated as domiciled natives of Travancore. Malayali memorialists were represented by deputation consisting of Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon, vakil, Madras High Court; Mr. Shanmuga Pillay and Mr. Kavalam Nedalkunta Pillai, both official members of the Travancore Legislative Council; Mr. Syriac Christian, landlord in Travancore; Mr. M. K. Padmanabha Pillay, Judge, Alleppey District Court, and Mr. Parameswaram Pillay, secretary. Deputation from counter-memorialists, who are satisfied with the existing system, was composed of Mr. Ramier, Mr. Ramanatha Row (son of Sir T. Madava Row), Mr. Mathow, B.A., B.L., Syrian Christian, Mr. Muthukrishna Pillay, all four vakils of the Travancore High Court; Mr. Koya Kutti, zemindar and merchant, Aleppey, and Mr. Joseph, editor, *Travancore Times*. The Malayali deputation were accommodated on the left and counter-memorialists on the right of the table, at the head of which sat the Dewan. The Dewan's demeanour to each and all alike was most courteous. Mr. Sankara Menon explained that the Malayali memorialists had sent a supplemental list of propositions after submission of original memorial and asked the Dewan what they were now to do. The Dewan replied that he could not say yet. If propositions were submitted, they would be accepted or otherwise. Mr. Sankara Menon admitted that the subject was one for careful consideration.

Mr. Ramier for counter-memorialists argued that the great object of the Malayali memorial was to secure a rule from Government excluding foreigners from Government service, but no necessity was shown for proposed alteration. Mr. Sankara Menon urged that the Dewan's tenure of that office was conspicuous for fairness, and so long as he held administration people's interests were safe. He urged further that the Malayalis are highly obliged to Government for the manner in which the memorialists had been treated, and asked for careful consideration of the papers submitted. The Dewan replied that the people might be certain that Government would do justice to all parties. Hereupon the Malayali deputation withdrew. Mr. Ramier then proceeded briefly to state the wishes of the counter-memorialists, and handed to the Dewan a copy of the proposals similar to the procedure on the part of the Malayalis for consideration. The Dewan promised to consider representations on both sides. It was pointed out by one speaker that the Malayali memorial had a thousand signatures only, but that the counter-petition was signed by ten thousand; whereupon the Dewan replied that it was not the number of signatories he considered, but facts and accuracy of information. Mr. Ramanatha Row denounced the proposals and reasons put forward by the Malayalis as daring and claimed for the subjects who submitted the counter-memorial the same loyalty for the Maharajah as the Malayalis or others. The Dewan promised full and equal consideration of claims on both sides.

DEPUTATION TO THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

Anti-foreigner deputation to-day interviewed the Maharajah, who received them with marked condescension and gave it a cordial greeting. Memorialists presented address, stating that His Highness's excellent virtues and rigid sense of justice had encouraged them to expect that the privileges they were entitled to as legitimate subjects might be accorded to them; that for some time past their claims had been overlooked by foreign administrators, and they hoped that the Maharajah would accord that support which natives deserved to such arguments and statements of facts. The full telegrams of sympathy from various parts of Travancore were left with the Maharajah, who promised to reply in due course.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JULY 3.

A deputation of Travancore memorialists, numbering twelve, waited on the Maharajah this morning. His Highness received the deputation with marked condescension. The address advocated strongly the claims of natives against foreigners to appointments in the State service. His Highness kindly promised to give a reply.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Foreign Department.—Colonel Biddulph, Commissioner of Ajmere, officiates as Resident, first class, and Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistan, *vice* Colonel Sandeman, on furlough. Lieutenant Macdonald has been posted temporarily as Political Agent, South-east Baluchistan.

Finance Department.—Mr. Harrison, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months. Mr. Ray officiates for Mr. Harrison. Mr. Biddulph, Comptroller, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General Mr. Dobbie officiates as Comptroller, Hyderabad. Mr. F. Atkinson has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, North-West Provinces. Mr. Scott O'Connor, Probationer, Punjab, has been transferred to the office of Comptroller, Burma.

Public Works Department.—The services of Colonel Steel, R.E., Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 7th July. Mr. Martin, Chief Engineer, Secretary to Government, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service at his own request.

Home Department.—The services of Mr. Wace, Collector of Bhagalpur, are placed at the disposal of the Assam Government as Judge, Assam Valley Districts.

Military Department.—The Meranzai despatches are published. The Governor-General expresses satisfaction with the valuable services of Mr. Udny, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, and Major Leigh, Political Officer; also of Colonel Patch, Commissary-General, Western Circle. The Viceroy also mentions in appreciative terms the services of the Public Works, Telegraph and Postal Departments. The despatches mention the bad weather the troops have had to endure, and he brings to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers:—Major Egerton, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Turner, Commanding Second Column; Colonel Bruce, Commanding First Column; Colonel Browulow, Commanding Third Column; Brigade-Surgeon Harvey, Medical Officer; Major Jenkins, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Hickman, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Mason, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for the Intelligence Branch; Colonel De Lautour, R.A.; Major Cumming, R.A.; Major Shone, Commanding Engineers; Lieutenant Kaye, Highland Light Infantry, Superintendent of Signalling; Captain Sandys, Commissariat Officer; Captain Wharry, Transport Officer; Captain Mackenzie, R.E., Survey Department, and numerous other officers.

Appointments.—Lieutenant Badcock has been appointed to the Commissariat Department.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, for two years; Captain Wanter, Artillery, six months; Captain Christie, 35th Sikhs, five months.

Marine Department.—Captain Creagh has been granted extension of furlough. Mr. Read, Chief Engineer, has been permitted to retire.

THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR ADMITTANCE TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The new Regulations regarding admittance to the Indian Civil Service have been published. Copies are obtainable from the Home Department, Government of India.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats dull.

Good Dhollera	3¼d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchanges on India, 30 days' sight,	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account,	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅜
4½ per cent. "	97⅝
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
Bar Silver	46⅛

The Bank of England return for the week ending [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	£100,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	£400,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	£600,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	£1,200,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	£1,000,000	[illegible]

The rate of discount in the Rabbi[illegible]

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the days before professional talent was recognised as presentable in society drawing-rooms, and when the accomplishments of the daughters of the house, no matter how mediocre, were the only provision made for the amusement of the guests, there was a very favorite duet, the memory of which, as piped in thin, high-pitched namelodious treble, lingers probably even now in many minds. Close your eyes, lean back in your chair, and transport yourself in spirit to a by-gone tea-party, and the refrain of "As it fell upon a day" will re-echo once again in your ears. But this ransacking of the storehouses of your memory is not carried out in the interests of the modern vocalist. The supply of music up to date is quite equal to the demand; and as neither the author of the song, Shakespeare, nor Sir Henry Bishop are dependent for their creature comforts on the royalties they receive for their joint production, there is no intention of creating an advertising boom for their benefit. It is not the concert-singer who has brought back the moribund melody to din in our ears; it is the newspaper scribe who has adopted the ravings of the melancholy bird as his comment on the depravity of all and every one concerned in the baccarat case. "Fie! fie! fie!" in twos, threes, quartettes and choruses, he and his mates have kept up the everlasting refrain and made day as well as night hideous with their moanings. But whilst the journalist has thus, to give vividness to his cry, "loaned his breast up till a thorn" like the suicidal nightingale, and poured forth his soul to us, we have been wondering what is the use of supporting a state church and a beneficed clergy, if the Press is good enough to combine the duty of preaching to us the whole duty of man, with the purveying of *on dits* up to date.

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In the Lord Chief Justice's summing up he protested against using that place as a pulpit! He was not there, he said, to lay down moral laws for other people, for God knew he wanted guidance often enough himself. Nothing was more pleasant or plausible than to condemn one's neighbours, although he did not lead their lives and were ignorant of the temptations they were exposed to. If they did not like baccarat—if they did not like the sort of life which had been revealed to them as that indulged in by a good number of the people connected with the case, it was no part of their duty to condemn their neighbours. They had heard a good deal of matters which had nothing to do with the case. The persons in the case on both sides had a perfect right to do as they pleased, so long as they kept within the law. For the prince and the peasant there was only one law, and his lordship hoped and trusted that it had often enough been proved in that court that there was only one law. This was a free country, and people had a perfect right to spend their time as they pleased.

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The alacrity with which the journalists have bounced into the pulpit which the Lord Chief Justice declined to occupy recalls the saying about mortals intending where angels fear to tread. But to judge by the lofty sentiments that inspire them, and the severe rule of life they enforce, the intrusion of such mortals is not derogatory. It seems rather as if the newsmongers of England could give an angel odds in the race for perfection, and it is not unsafe to predict, if the same high standard continues to be maintained in the press, in the sweet bye-and-bye a special journalistic wing will be found as necessary to the completion of Paradise as the annexe known as Fiddler's Green is for the accommodation of soldiers and sailors in the other place.

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In analysing the evidence, the Lord Chief Justice made some remarks that our self-constituted preceptors might try to assimilate for their own benefit. If Mrs. Wilson, with her husband, he said, thought it was a great thing to have these great people at her house, ninety-nine people out of a hundred, let them deny it as they liked, would be very pleased to have the Prince of Wales, or Lord Coventry, or General Williams in their house. It had been said General Owen Williams and Lord Coventry induced Sir William G. Cumming to sign a paper admitting his guilt because they wished to keep the name of the Prince of Wales out of any scandal. For that he did not blame them. They should keep while they could "the institutions of their country and those at the head of them sacred and respectable. When questions of this kind were brought before the world, they were brought before a hard-judging world—a world that was not a loyal, humble, and possibly subservient world as under the Tudors and Stuarts it was." It was a world the sense and judgment of which has to be considered, and it is not to be against a man if under certain circumstances he was most anxious he could keep such a matter [illegible]

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In alluding to Mrs. Wilson's part in the case the Lord Chief Justice was not quite so amiable. Mrs. Wilson, he said, no doubt disliked being mixed up in this matter, and her dislike affected her memory to an unusual extent. Young Mr. Wilson came off rather lightly, being somewhat excused for the crime of taking life easily by the fact that he had been to Magdalen College, Cambridge, which, his lordship believed, did not enjoy the reputation of being the slowest college. Mr. Berkely Levett, of the Scots Guards, had been accused of being young, a crime however, according to the Lord Chief Justice, of which a man was speedily cured. Then there was Mr. Lycett Green, who had been rather flown at for being a master of hounds. Neither could he help, added the Judge, his father being an engineer. If he was a sensible man, he would not want to help it. His lordship could not quite see why it should be thrown in his teeth. Mr. Lycett Green had been the person on whom the storm had fallen. His lordship dared say that the Solicitor-General made Mr. Lycett Green feel very uncomfortable, &c., &c.

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But which of us has not the Solicitor-General made feel uncomfortable? It is so very unpleasant to have home truths forced down people's throats willy nilly. At the same time the Solicitor-General deserves credit for having the courage of his convictions. In following the example of his predecessor, Judge Gascoigne, who reprehended the young Prince Henry for his escapades, he showed his impartiality, but did the Prince of Wales really deserve the rebuke? One person whose staunchness cannot be questioned is the new Lady Gordon-Cumming, Miss Florence Josephine Garner, daughter of the late Commodore Garner, of the New York Yacht Club, who shewed her perfect trust in her husband's good faith by marrying him as soon as the verdict was made known. The wedding took place by special license in the morning chapel of Holy Trinity Church, Chelsea, and was strictly private, not more than a dozen people being present.

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Sir William Gordon-Cumming was accompanied by Major Vesey Dawson, who acted as his best man, and the bride by Lord and Lady Middleton, sister of the bridegroom, who acted as her chaperon. There were no bridesmaids, and the bride, who was given away by Lord Thurlow, wore a simple French grey walking dress and a straw hat to match. The bridegroom was also in undress costume—a black frockcoat and shepherd's plaid scarf. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to Lord and Lady Middleton's house for breakfast, the bride and bridegroom leaving later in the day for Wollaston Hall, Nottinghamshire, the country residence of Lord Middleton, where they will pass the honeymoon before settling down at Altyre, Sir William's principal seat in Scotland.

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Woman, in the price list of the social market, is again looking up. A little while ago, as if as a protest against feminine pertinacity and push, there seemed to be a tendency in the original or male bachelor (we must differentiate in these latter days) to be very exclusive in regard to the admission of the female element to his entertainments. But however high and worthy the motive of such exclusiveness, it appears not to have been attended with the anticipated happy results. Contemporary history as recorded in the daily papers does not enter into the reasons of the failure of male society to satisfy the male heart. It does not relate if the bachelors were reduced by the Evelessness of their Edens to a state of melancholia, nor does it go into particulars as to how far the buttonlessness of their garments and the sloppiness of their tea compelled the remnant of bachelordom that had survived the ordeal of temporary separation from womankind to recognise the absolute impossibility of attaining happiness, comfort, or even sanity, without the re-introduction of woman into its social functions.

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But to enquire into the minutiæ of the rise and fall of bachelor independence is too trivial a matter to take up the attention of the sternly constituted woman of the present. It suffices for her that her power has been recognised. It is not necessary, nor would it be kind of her, now that the bachelor is on his knees, to gowk ferociously at the humbled individual and din into his ears a chorus of "I told you so." Without her he would never have existed, and without her he has failed in developing a continuation scheme of existence. He has been naughty—but he is very nice: therefore let by-gones be by-gones. It is in this spirit that for the first time since the existence of the Savage Club ladies have accepted the invitation of the members to an entertainment. Mr. Charles Townley, who read the visitors' [illegible] in a typed address, written by Mr. Bram Webber:—

"The Ode to the Savage Club, our club and yours,
Who asked for the first time at its doors,
And gave to the illustrious blue Heaven's just law."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE BOMBAY NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

I

The city of Bombay possesses many beautiful buildings, the greatest of which is undoubtedly the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, which, with its magnificent carvings and lofty and handsome dome, surmounted by a tall allegorical figure representing "Progress," is the admiration of all visitors to the city, and is admittedly one of the finest pieces of modern architecture in all India. Yet one imposing, though not perhaps so profusely decorated with the carvers' art, will be the new Municipal Buildings, whose dome will top by thirty feet the colossal statue of the Terminus. Dignified and monumental in appearance, the style of architecture adopted by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., I.R.I. B.A., who prepared the plans and is superintending the erection, is what may be termed a free treatment of early Gothic with an Oriental feeling, which was considered best adapted for the site the buildings were to occupy. Not only that, but Mr. Stevens was careful so to design the building that it would be in keeping with the Terminus and the Esplanade Police Courts close by. It will be a building of which the Corporation and Bombay may well feel proud, and will be worthy of the city which claims to be "Urbs prima in India."

Looking at the building, which has now reached the roofs of the top flor, one cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable ingenuity the architect has displayed in planning the structure. Given a triangular-shaped piece of ground, he had rather an awkward task; but by the manner in which he has surmounted all difficulties, particularly as regards the interior arrangements, he has excelled himself in the name he bears of being an architect of exceptional ability. The ground plan resembles the letter V, two wings branching at an acute angle from the grand porch. It may have been a trouble-some piece of work for the architect, but, that accomplished, the result is, from every point of view, even more satisfactory than if the structure had been square. In the first place, the offices in both wings, from the shape of the building, get the full benefit of the breeze, and again, looking straight at the angle from Hornby Road on the south, the picture is much more effective than if the building had been square. Designed as it is, we see the main front with its grand entrance, its picturesque terrace, its graceful turrets and lofty dome, reaching to a point 234 feet above the level of the ground, and from that point, stretching in perspective on either side, the eastern and western wings with their Gothic arched verandahs and pinnacles. It is hardly necessary to enter here into detail with the description of the exterior, which has already been made familiar to the public by means of prints taken from Mr. Stevens' drawings, and published at frequent intervals; but one or two of the principal features may be briefly alluded to. The general ornamental work is all purely Indian, being composed of Indian animals, birds, and foliage, all worked into fanciful designs in relief. The balcony over the main porch is flanked by what appear from the plan of the front elevation, by two-winged Venetian lions, passant, and holding between their paws shields bearing the arms of the Corporation. From the terrace over the third floor, the central gable of the front tapers to a point, from which rises a colossal allegorical female figure thirteen feet high, representing "Urbs Prima in India," below which is a circular panel bearing the arms of the Corporation. This statue, as well as the other terminal figure for the other gables, is being executed by an eminent and well-known sculptor in England, Mr. Boehm, and is expected to arrive in Bombay some time in August or September next.

The tower, of course, surmounted by its lofty dome, contributes greatly to the imposing appearance off the structure. The builders have not overlooked this feature of the building, and having already got into the interlacing arches, which will be referred to later on, and which form the most difficult part of the work, it will soon be seen rising as rapidly as the main portion of the fabric has been constructed. The tower is novel and ingenious in design, as it is picturesque. The massive and solid-looking base is square, flanked at the corners by octagonal-shaped minarets. On the top is a terrace, from which, being 167 feet above the street, a splendid bird's-eye view will be got of the busy city below, of the landscape across the maidan, of Colaba Point and the sea beyond. From this balcony the tower assumes narrower, yet still massive and imposing proportions. It now takes the form of an octagon, each side containing a large double window with Gothic arch. From this the tower works itself into a sixteen-sided figure, capped by the round masonry dome. The class of work, over all, is similar to that of the other public buildings erected on the Esplanade. The facing is of coursed Coorla bot coloured stone; the dressings, domes, cornices, mouldings, sculpture, &c., of Porebander stone, and the arches and columns of Coorla red, blue, and white stones.

Descending to the ground floor, the general appearance of the building will be enhanced by the manner in which it is proposed to lay off the ground surrounding it. It is intended to plant small gardens in front of the eastern and western wings facing respectively the Hornby and Cruickshank Roads, while the ground between the wings will be laid out with shrubs and flower beds, and will have a fountain playing in the centre. What will be done with the ground in front of the main entrance is not yet decided. This used to be occupied, it will be remembered, by the tramway sheds, and Government proposed that it should be transformed into a broad pavement or garden. Were the former plan carried out, a group of statuary in the centre of the pavement would command a view of the front of the building. Nothing could be more appropriate than a group of statuary consisting of a Hindu, a Mussulman, and a Parsee, illustrative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, there is some doubt, too, as to what should be done with the ground at the back or north side, when the Novelty Theatre formerly stood. To build a hall there in connection with the new Municipal Buildings was one proposal. Some years ago, when the use of the Town Hall was passed for a certain public meeting, a suggestion was made to erect a public hall capable of holding a large number of people. From former records we notice that Mr. Stevens, in his report, suggested that a public hall might be erected on the north side of the Council Chamber as a part of the Municipal Buildings. It is hardly to be expected that at the present time, when so much money is being spent on the erection of the new Municipal Buildings, the Corporation could entertain the idea of going on with another costly structure, even though it were to form a part of the building now in progress; but it might prove worth their while to have the plans prepared, and for this reason. Mr Stevens' idea, as before mentioned, is that the hall should be placed on the ground north of the new buildings between the Council Chamber and the Police Courts, and that this, as well as the old site on which the Novelty Theatre stood, should be retained for further accommodation by extending the east wing along Hornby Road. He also suggests that communication to those extra buildings must be obtained by bridging wide corridors over the road, the bridges to be similar in character to the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, which would thus form handsome architectural features to the buildings. It would undoubtedly be wise to have plans prepared and recorded for future use because in years to come—that is, supposing some years do elapse before the project is flood again—Mr. Stevens may retire and a new architect might be employed. Now it stands to reason no matter how great a genius that architect of the future may be, the man who has designed the main buildings must understand better what is most suited for the additions. Besides, it would be pity to lose such beautiful designs as those of Mr. Stevens promise to be.

Regarding the interior of the buildings, a walk through even now is enough to demonstrate the admirable manner in which its various rooms have been planned. From the shape of the exterior one would naturally conclude that inside there must be some curiously irregular rooms. Such is not the case, however, for, as already stated, the architect has wrought out the plans with great skill. All the offices are large and well ventilated, while wide corridors or verandahs run right round every flat, affording ample protection from either sun or rain, from whichever side they may strike. Most liberal accommodation too, has been made in the way of retiring rooms for heads of departments, assistants and clerks alike and as to the drainage and water supply, both will be perfect, as will be seen when we come to describe the interior arrangements of the buildings in detail. There is no want of staircases either for there are four wide stairs throughout the building, including the grand staircase leading from the main entrance hall to the top flat. Then to the rear of this central staircase will be a powerful hydraulic lift, capable of carrying six or seven persons right up the tower, which will be utilized for storing old records, &c. The floors on each flat will be of concrete; they will be fireproof, ad, laid as they will be with Minton's coloured tiles, will look very handsome. The ceilings will also be of teak, moulded and varnished. The doors of moulded panelled teak, will be fitted with massie brass furniture, and the tympana above will be filled in with quarry glass of variegated colours. There are one or two already complete, and they look not only pleasing to the eye, but lone down effectually the glare of the sun. As to the carving, we have already mentioned the nature of it. It has all been designed and modelled by Mr. Gomes and the students of the School of Art, under the supervision and guidance of Mr. Griffiths, the principal, and is now being cut in the stone by skilful native carvers. In fact, it is confessed, that Bombay architects are able to secure the assistance of the School of Art in this decorative branch of their work. Many of these carvers are the same workmen who were employed at the Victoria Terminus, and it is said that [illegible] found them [illegible] in the execution of the work. [illegible] the opposite, we will now describe the interior in detail, beginning with the principal public entrance and grand staircase under the dome, which are placed at the apex or south end. From a wide covered porch we gain the entrance hall, a magnificent place surrounded with columns of Aberdeen granite and various kinds of polished, coloured marble surmounted by capitals of Porebander stone, the carving of which is sharp and crisp, showing good and careful workmanship. Round the walls we notice six niches for full-length statues; but the filling up of these will be a matter for future consideration, and will afford good opportunity to any of Bombay's liberal-minded merchant princes who would like to see the finishing touches put to this magnificent example of modern architecture. From the entrance hall we reach the central staircase, a piece of substantial yet handsome masonry, 12 feet wide, which, from a landing half way up, branches right and left to the first floor. Looking up we see beautiful polished and granite pillars surmounted by ornamental arches, which support the gallery round the inner dome. There will be overhanging galleries, in fact, carried round the first floor, on handsome stone brackets, with perforated ornamental parapets of rich design. These galleries will ensure thorough ventilation, and will communicate with all other parts of the building. The inner dome will be a work of art in itself, being enriched with beautiful carved work of the same style as that already mentioned.

Taking the western wing first, facing Cruickshank Road, we enter, on the ground floor, the Health Officer's Department. The Health Officer himself has a large, airy room, with retiring room; his assistant is similarly accommodated, while a spacious, airy, and well-lit office is allotted to the clerks. The Health Officer's own room, besides being approached from the front, has a side entrance to the staircase of the Council Chamber, which will be handy when his attendance is required there. Within forty or fifty feet is the laboratory, a large airy room, on the ventilation and lighting of which special care has been bestowed. Being far out of the way of the other offices and well ventilated, there is little chance of the noxious fumes which frequently pervade this chamber penetrating to other rooms, and being well lit, it will be an immense improvement on the Doctor's present premises for the conducting of his experiments and analytical work.

We now come, at the north-west corner of the western wing, to a separate carriage porch, hall, and staircase for the exclusive use of members of the Corporation, the latter leading direct to the Council Hall on the first floor. The carriage porch stands in front of three richly-moulded arches, forming the entrance to the staircase hall, and these arches are supported by massive columns two feet in diameter, with chastely-carved capitals similar in design to those at the main entrance. The staircase, seven feet wide, will have handsome wrought-iron ornamental railings, and the newel, forming the terminal of the staircase, will be of polished Aberdeen granite surmounted by a grotesque figure bearing the city arms. Leading from the entrance hall here are two committee rooms for the Standing Committee, one of which may be utilized by the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in the event of such an appointment being made at any future time. Taking now the offices on the first floor of the eastern wing facing Hornby Road, we find the town duty office, the assessor's office, assistant assessor's office, clerk's office, and the cash office, the assessor and his assistant being each provided with separate retiring rooms. Here, again, we notice fine wide corridors, as in the other wing, from 10 to 12 feet wide on either side; and proceeding along the corridor we find accommodation has been thoughtfully provided for the different castes of natives in the shape of ziffin or retiring rooms. The ward office merits special mention for the very convenient manner in which it has been planned. It stands on the north side of the wing, so that all the carts which require licenses, &c., can come in by the new road on the Novelty Theatre side which is to be made between the Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road, thus preventing any interference with traffic on the busy thoroughfares.

POONA SPORTING PROSPECTS.

The Wanowri Gymkhana Meeting of the Worcester Regiment, which should have taken place on Thursday evening last, has had to be postponed owing to a paucity of entries for the events. Captain Lumsden-Conyngham failed to induce anything better than a few polo ponies to enter.

Mr. "Newton" has sent a string of horses to the Moro Meeting which takes place on the 22nd instant. Mr. Farmer, Mr. Framjee Jeejeebhoy, and others will follow suit. The horses will be also taken down to Bandra for the meeting there and will return to Poona in time for the big event.

The Grand Stand at the race-course is now undergoing a big and much-needed alteration. Over Rs. 3,000 will be spent upon it in order to afford more accommodation for visitors and better ventilation. The turf now in good condition and only requires a little rain to make it perfect.

It is satisfactory to note that the Volunteer and Morchan Gymkhana Meeting will be held this year. The arrangements at present are incomplete, but the probabilities of the meeting will be the first or second week in September. There will be six events—two pony races, a tent-pegging race, an all-ranks jumping-hurdle race and a barrack race. Four of the events are open and two confined to nominations of volunteers, merchants and their assistants.

It is said that the bookmakers have had a narrow escape, and that at one time it was contemplated by Mr. Stewart of the Turf Club that the fraternity should be requested to make themselves conspicuous at the Derby Meeting by their absence. However, they have come again; these drastic measures are not to be carried into effect, and they will be present, as usual, at the forthcoming meeting.

The first match in Poona this year in which Lord Harris himself took part came off on Monday last at Ghora Khind. The contending teams were Government House vs. Kirkee, the former being captained by the Governor, and the latter by Capt. Allason, R.H.A.

In a one-innings match Government House won by eight wickets and three runs—a result which was brought about solely by the excellent batting of His Excellency and his Military Secretary, Colonel Rhodes, who between them made 99 runs.

Next to cricket will, as far as is at present known, absolutely blank.

The big match of the season to be played on the Poona ground is the Lancashire Fusiliers and Worcester Regiments. The World. It will be noticed the five Surrogates will play on the side of The World, among whom is Dr. Trask, the well-known cricketer, who captained the Gentlemen eleven at Aldershot last season. It was at one time rumoured that it would have been possible to have got together a complete team of Doctors under the training of Dr. Trask, but this proposal could not be carried out owing to some of those who were expected to join the team proceeding home on furlough. The following are the names:—

Lancashire Fusiliers and Worcester Regiment.	*The World.*
Major Bonnal.	Col Rhodes.
Capt. Wallington.	Major Von Donop.
" Ballentine.	Capt Bannatine Allason.
" Page.	Capt Cox or
Lieut Whyte.	" Fowle.
Capt Randolph	Surgeon Hill.
Lieut Taylor.	" Croly.
" Cassels.	" Peterkin.
" Hannyngton.	" Sutton.
" Harold.	" Trask.
" Stuart.	Lieut Bromilow.
	Lieut Geoghegan, 28th Pioneers.

It is not quite certain the Captain Fowle, A. D. C., will be able to play, as he has been laid up with fever for some days past. He is said to be Poona's only bowler this season.

POONA FLOWER SHOW ABANDONED.

Our Poona representative writes:—"Again this year Poona is to be robbed of one of its most attractive, pleasurable features, namely, the Flower Show. The rains are to blame. Being a month late in setting in, it makes it almost impossible to expect that the committee of the Horticultural Society of Western India will be able to arrange for a Show, and they have not no hope of being able to do so. Last year, you know, there was no exhibition. Everything was got ready, but had to be postponed at the last moment in consequence of the abnormal weather. In September there was a scorching hot sun for several days, followed by a tremendous downpour of rain, which scattered the flowers broadcast, and the committee, therefore, wisely determined that there should be no show. The monsoon this year is so late in coming in that it is an hostile element to the cultivation of good blossoms, and in addition to that there is the almost melancholy fact that there is a great lack of public interest in gardening in Poona at present. Many of the good florists of days gone by have left the station or retired altogether; for example, such well-known names as Major Thomasmaker, the late secretary of the Society, Mrs. Merriman, Dr. Turnbull, Dr. Cruickshank, Major Ternan, and Mrs. Solly-Flood. In addition to those insurmountable disadvantages several of the good amateur florists at present in the station object to removing their best plants from their gardens, even for the sake of adding to an exhibition. Professor S. Cooke, the Society's indefatigable secretary, has unavoidably himself added another blow to crushing out the hope of organizing a show this year by resigning his post. He has been compelled to do so in consequence of his going home on leave for three months. Professor Cooke is an amateur gardener who has been singularly successful, and in the second year of the Society's existence, 1882, out of the seventeen vegetable and pot herb exhibits he entered he took sixteen prizes and honourable mentions.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES IN INDIA.

The following Resolution has been published in a Supplement to the *Gazette of India* :—

In paragraph 28 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, the Government of India invited attention to the necessity of limiting purchases in India of articles of local manufacture required for the public service who expressed in their following terms: Para. 28.—The orders of the Secretary of State make it incumbent on all officers of Government requiring stores of European manufacture to obtain them by indenting on the Secretary of State, and intimation of the purchase in the local market should be reported from Europe. Articles of *bona fide* local manufacture, or of indigenous origin; and where articles of European and of Indian manufacture do not differ materially in price and quality, the Government would always be disposed to give the preference to the latter, and the Governor-General in Council desires to remind all officers of Government that there is no reason why articles manufactured in India should not be obtained locally, even although the raw material necessary to their manufacture may have been originally imported from Europe. It is most desirable to bear in mind the distinction between articles of European manufacture and articles produced or worked up in India from imported material; the former should not, save in exceptional cases, be purchased in the local market, while the latter should by preference be purchased locally, whenever the quality is sufficiently good, and the price not higher than the cost of laying down the imported article. There are many articles which may not be immediately obtained in the local market, but which can be made in the event of Government encouraging the manufacture.

The special circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same Resolution (as amended by Financial Resolution No. 2566, dated the 23rd of May 1890) in which the purchase in the local market of articles made in Europe or America is held to be permissible, are as follows:—1st, when for any special reason it may be more economical to do so; 2nd, when stores indented for from England have not arrived, or when a sudden emergency has arisen, and in either case only if serious inconvenience to the public service would be caused by waiting for stores from England; 3rd, when the articles are perishable.

Some misconception appears to have arisen regarding the application of paragraph 28 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, to manufactured articles of iron and steel. The term "raw material" used therein, the import of which from Europe for the purpose of being worked up into finished articles was declared inexpedient, was held in some quarters to apply to the bars and plates of iron and steel which are made up into bridges, roofs, and other finished engineering structures. This, however, was not the intention of the resolution. It was considered by the Government of India in regard to manufactured articles of iron and steel that they were classes of stores to which the objections to local purchase applied in the highest degree mainly on the grounds (1) that much of the material imported into India was of inferior quality; (2) that the delays that that unavoidably occur even in England on account of the rejection of material would be aggravated in India with consequences ruinous to the contractor and most injurious to Government; (3) of the absence in India of the necessary mechanical and chemical appliances required for testing iron and steel; and (4) of the loss of the economical advantage secured by free competition, which could not be obtained in India owing to the limited number of capable firms.

On these grounds the purchase in India for the public service of manufactured articles of iron and steel was prohibited, except under the special circumstances mentioned above.

Having regard, however, to the representations contained in the memorial from certain representative manufacturing engineers and iron founders in India, and with the view of encouraging local industries and the development of local resources, the Secretary of State in Council has now resolved to modify, as a tentative measure, the existing orders prohibiting the local purchase of manufactured articles of iron and steel made up from imported materials. In so doing the Governor-General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that this relaxation of existing rules is sanctioned solely in the hope of thereby effecting economy in the public administration, and by the actual saving in the cost of articles purchased locally, and by avoiding the delays that are sometimes inevitable when the articles have to be procured by indent on England. It is not intended to sanction thereby a procedure in any degree of a protective nature, and firms that may obtain orders on this Resolution must be distinctly warned that no claim for compensation of any sort will be admitted in the event of its being found necessary to discontinue the practice of inviting tenders in India.

In the annexure to this Resolution is a list of the Government-General in Council has invited in the [illegible] local firms [illegible] not necessary that there should be an absolutely rigid adherence to the items specified. Tenders for any articles of the nature indicated in the list may be invited, but it should be understood that articles on which very little labour in India is required can be best procured through the Secretary of State. It is also intended that the relaxation of the rules regarding local manufacture shall be limited to the less important supplies, e.g., bridges and roofs of small span required for the buildings and roads and irrigation branches of the Public Works Department and for Municipalities and district boards. In the case of railways under construction the whole of the necessary supplies as far as can be foreseen will continue as heretofore to be procured by indent on the Secretary of State. The relaxation of the rules will refer only to articles the certain want of which could not be anticipated and delay in the supply of which would involve loss in some respect.

The following restrictions must also be rigidly enforced in all cases in order to ensure—(1) that the articles locally supplied are not imported into India in a finished or partly finished state; (2) that the price is not in excess of that at which similar articles could be obtained by indent on the Secretary of State; and (3) that the quality is not inferior to that of English supplies.

I.—Firms that may be permitted to tender.—It is evident that a most careful selection must be made of the firms allowed to tender, and only firms of recognised standing, and whose shops are fitted with the necessary plant, will be considered eligible. Local Governments and administrations are therefore directed to furnish the Government of India with a list of the firms within their jurisdiction that they consider should be entitled to the privilege of tendering. The lists should state the principal machines in the shops of each firm, and the means possessed for testing both the raw material and the finished product.

II.—Checks to ensure that the article as are manufactured in India from the raw material may be understood to mean wrought-iron and steel in the form of plates and bars of wrought-iron or steel ingots, pig, and steel forgings in the shape of bars and ingots. Local manufacture from raw material imported in these shapes may be permitted, but the contracts for all local supplies of articles of iron and steel should contain a clause insisting that the articles, with the exception of the raw material thus defined, must be made wholly in India. A certificate from the firms to which orders may be given should also accompany the delivery of each order to the effect that this clause of the contract has been complied with. With this object in view local Governments and administrations should also arrange for periodical or other inspections of the Government orders under execution by the selected firms.

III.—Check as regards the relative prices of English and Indian supplies.—The best check will be furnished by a comparison of the tenders received from Indian firms with the quarterly rate lists issued by the Director-General of Stores at the India Office. In cases where Local Governments and Administrations might ask the Director-General of Stores at the India Office by telegram for approximate rates, including the prevailing rates of freight.

IV.—Testing of the raw material employed and, where necessary, of the finished product.—With the system of careful selection that is prescribed, the Government of India is convinced that the selected firms would be careful to employ material of none but the best quality. To ensure this, however, the contracts should also provide for the employment of steel in the majority of cases in preference to wrought-iron, and it should be insisted that Siemens, Martin or Bessemer steel of English make should be used, and the use of Rustic steel and of foreign steel or iron in any form should be prohibited. In the case of articles of any importance, it will be necessary, however, to test the raw material employed. It is believed that some of the engineering firms interested in local manufacture either possesses or are prepared to erect the necessary testing plant. This should be insisted upon so far as possible. Another means of testing the raw material will be by sending samples for the purpose to the railway workshops which exist in all the large centres, and which are generally provided with some testing plant. Enquiry will be made by the Government of India in what railway shops the necessary tests could be carried out, and the scale of fees that would be charged. Such fees would be payable by the manufacturing firms in all cases. The tests will invariably be carried out in the presence of a competent officer of the Public Works Department, and all specifications for articles to be locally supplied will specify the tests which the material employed is to undergo. To assist Local Governments and Administrations in preparing such specifications and in the carrying out of the tests, they will be furnished with copies of Professor Unwin's handbook on "The Testing of Materials of Construction." Should it subsequently be found necessary, Government will be prepared to arrange for the erection of adequate testing machinery at selected centres.

In cases where structures, such as roofs and bridges of small span, are locally manufactured, the contract should in all cases provide for the efficient testing of the finished structure before delivery, either in the shops of the manufacturer or else in those of the nearest Railway Company.

List of articles which may be made up in India from imported raw materials, subject to the restrictions specified in paragraph 5 of the Resolution floring: Roof trusses under 30 feet span, with purlins, &c. Ironwork for timber trusses. Cast iron columns of small size. Bridge-Work: Bridges of simple design and of small spans; also bridges of which only a small number of such spans of similar design are required. Well-curbs, suspension rods and boat rings for wells, flanges and bolts for timber bridges, pile shoes and caps, cast-iron cylinders and screw piles, petty ironwork, such as holding down bolts, &c., sizes of which cannot be known until works are started, miscellaneous cast-iron stampers, cast-iron pipes, special lengths, such as are required for closets, special bends, &c., wrought-iron strain, thrust winches. Plant: hand foundry ladles, cold and hot sets or chisels, snaps for rivetting, fire buckets for rivetting, dollies.

DAIRY EXPERIMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The following extracts are from the reports by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, on the dairy experiments in the Bombay Presidency, which have been pursued during the past year :—

Since November last two dairies have been opened in Bombay and one in Poona, all under private management. The principal one is that managed by Mr. N. H. Patuck, Bombay Dairy Supply Company, Sirdar's Buildings, who is the agent for the Dairy Supply Company, Loudon, for separators and other dairy machinery. A complete set of dairy machines for separating milk and making butter has been purchased by the European General Hospital, Bombay. A considerable number of private individuals have purchased separators. Daily enquiries are received from all parts of India. A dairy class was opened in Bombay for a month, when about 20 persons were fully instructed, among whom were two men, deputed by the Maharaja of Alwar, who has purchased a set of machines, and one man, deputed by the Nadiad Agricultural Association, which has invested in a "Baby" separator. The use of separated milk is largely extended and there is a brisk demand both in Poona and Bombay for well-made butter at a fair price, much above the price for ordinary butter. Several District Officers have carried the butter for days and even weeks in their tours. The Agricultural Department has withdrawn from departmental working for private demand, and has commenced experiments in cheese-making, both with vegetable and animal rennet. Nothing has been done with respect to *ghi*, and other products of milk, for the supply of the native community, beyond demonstrating that better *ghi* can be made from separated cream than in the native method, without loss in quantity, and that some native sweetmeats, hitherto prepared from whole milk, can be prepared from even separated milk. Nothing has been done in the way of travelling dairy-shows, because it was considered the safer plan to secure a firm footing in Poona and Bombay first, and to leave other places to imitate.

The progress on the whole has been very satisfactory. One European Regiment has become a large customer in its coffee shop and it is a proof of the desire for good butter that the British soldier will pay 1 Rupee per lb.

The sanction referred to in paragraph 7 of the appendix C. was refused, but so strongly do I feel the necessity of improving the quality and variety of the Hospital supply to the troops, that with the strong co-operation of the Poona Commissariat, I have undertaken the supply, departmentally for the year 1891-92. The troops in barracks, and the public can avail themselves of the facilities offered in the private dairies, but those "sick and in prison" are dependent on the supplies provided for them. The Medical Officers have taken the trouble to interest themselves and have given me considerable support. I append some opinions which have been given at my request. More weighty opinions will be forthcoming when the departmental supply has been practically tested.

I find that I can, in Poona, produce milk at a reasonable profit at 8 seers per Rupee on the Government Farm. This is a fair all round rate in the locality; the seer weighs 2 lbs. I have agreed to supply at the following rates, paying the cost of delivery :—

Contractors.	Tenders.		Buffalo butter	12 annas per lb.
12 annas	11	9	Cows " milk	15 lbs. " rupee.
13 lbs.	12 lbs.		Buffalo reduced " milk	14 lbs. " "
12 lbs.	11½ lbs.		" separated milk	20 lbs. " "
				32 lbs. " "

In the margin the tenders by private contractors are shown. Separated milk is milk with the butter fat extracted. Reduced milk is buffalo milk made up of equal quantities of whole and separated milk. Buffalo milk is normally rich in butter fat. The reduced milk still contains more fat than average cow's milk in England and is otherwise richer than such milk separated milk contains,—all the sugar albumenoids and other solids of milk, and is more palatable than whole milk and more suited as a beverage, especially in hot climates.

When buffalo milk is not required for butter-making, it is very advantageous to utilize it in the form of reduced or separated milk. In hospitals the selection will depend on the nature of the illness of the patient. Better quality of butter, greater purity and cleanliness in manipulation, and greater variety in the products of milk can be thus provided with economy.

6. I have objects in view, other than those relating to the improvement of the hospital supply. By securing a certain demand, without competing with private enterprize, I obtain an opportunity of beginning a well-fed milking herd, of studying the feeling and care of milk animals, and the improvement of milking breeds. Very little is known in India of the [illegible] and [illegible] a careful record is kept, which will largely increase the present information of these and like matters.

Experiments in cheese-making have been instituted. Cheeses with both vegetable and animal rennets have been made successfully. The former are as good as the latter, perhaps, but it is apparent that the vevetable rennet leaves a taste which is not agreeable to those accustomed to English cheese. Poona is not a suitable locality for cheese-making, and the experiments have not advanced far enough for any decided opinion.

8. I press the necessity of retaining Mr. Keventer's services in India for some years. He is thoroughly efficient and enthusiastic, and his knowledge of the difficulties to be met in India is now considerable. He is required in the country to set up machines and instruct in their use till a sufficient number of persons become expert. His experience as a dairy man, in a country where dairying is now only making a start, is invaluable, and especially when all over the country the Military Department is making experiments in departmental dairying for the supply of the troops.

He is

KILTS OR ROBES FOR INVERNESS?

Since her Majesty's Jubilee, the municipal rulers of Inverness have been sorely perplexed as to how best they could be distinguished from humbler citizens, and how especially they could adorn themselves with gorgeous robes of ermine and massive chains of gold—all at the public expense. The controversy, now fast becoming not only a personal but political one, originated in this way. In honour of her Jubilee, the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Provost H. C. Macandrew, who then filled the civic chair, and to summon him to Windsor. The question of providing municipal robes was at once raised; but Hector a true Highlander, of Henry appeared in "the Garb of Old Gaul," a garb which however, I am so well that her Majesty expressed her admiration of his appearance. The citizens enthusiastically approved of Sir Henry's gallantry, and robes were for the nonce tabooed. Sir Henry was succeeded in the civic chair by Bailie Alexander Ross, who had only held office for a short time when he was invited to attend some State ceremonial. An enthusiastic Artillery Volunteer officer, he, unlike Sir Henry, had never worn the kilt, and the robes question was again raised—this time by an "old clothes" firm, who offered to provide a robe for the occasion for a trifling consideration. This was too much for Provost Ross, and within forty-eight hours he had provided himself with a kilt, all at his own expense, and thus redeemed the honour of the town.

It now feels that the question of providing robes and badges of office "was one of great importance and one that affected the dignity of the town and the community at large." The honour of the town was at stake, and the subject could not for one moment longer be delayed. Notice of motion was at once given, and the Town Council, at their meeting were called upon to discuss it in all seriousness. The appearance of the Council Chamber showed that there was something unusual on the card, and the preliminary business was got through with a rush. The motion, that a robe and chain for the Provost and chains of office for the Bailies, was at length reached, and when ex-Bailie Gibson rose to purpose it there was breathless silence. Feeling that he had the full sympathy of the house the Bailie dwelt on the enormous importance of the proposal, and the frequency with which Provost had to go to London and Edinburgh to represent the capital of the Highlands upon State and other occasions. Fortunately the past and present Provosts were able to appear in the Highland dress, and speaking as a tailor, the natural inference to be drawn from his remarks was that otherwise they had not a decent suit to appear in! Ex-Bailie Macbean, another tailor, whose firm, by the way, have made the tam of Inverness capes famous, opposed the motion. Though himself rather spare in body, he is an enthusiastic admirer of the Highland costume, and with his usual unction he strongly opposed such innovations as that proposed, and insisted that in the future, as in the past, the Provost of Inverness should at all public functions appear in Highland dress, and not in any "tailor-made garments" or gaudy trappings such as some of their southern Provosts were so badly clad in. Celtic enthusiasm had been aroused, and the tartan and nothing but the tartan was the cry. Dean of Guild Ross said the only redeeming feature of the procession of Provosts in cocked hats and mouldy robes, resembling figures in a travelling wax-work, which took place on the occasion of the Queen opening the Edinburgh Exhibition a few years ago, was the presence of the Provost of Inverness in the Highland dress, a fact which the thousands along Princes Street acknowledged by the cheers with which they greeted him.

"We'll hae nane but Hielan' bonnets here" was echoed by several other members, and by eight to seven the Council rejected the proposal even to remit the matter to a committee for consideration. Members appeared willing to provide a badge of office for the Provost, but nothing more; and it is expected that in this form the subject will be again brought forward. Since the meeting it has been asserted that the defeat of the proposal was due to a political dodge, all the members who supported it being Unionists, while those who opposed it were all Gladstonians. A close analysis, however, shows that the late conversion of Lachlanscuddin supported the kilt, no doubt on purely patriotic grounds, and with the view of maintaining at great assemblies of Kirk and State the honour and dignity of the capital of the Highlands.

It has been resolved by a meeting at Stornoway of those interested in the herring fishing to ask the Government to legalise a close time on the west coast of Scotland from April 15 to May 15 every year.

THE BADMINTON BOOK ON RIDING.

The new volume of the Badminton Library, which treats of riding and polo, is full of interesting matter, which will appeal even to the most moderate sportsman, indeed to every reader. The introduction is written by the Duke of Beaufort; then follows a chapter on "Riding to Hounds" by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Mr. A. E. Watson writes of the saddle-horse, Mr. Robert Weir gives some hints on training and on horsemanship, next Mr. A. E. T. Watson has a chapter on race riding, Mr. E. L. Anderson writes the early history of horsemanship; Mr. J. Murray Brown treats of Polo, while the Earl of Onslow, Governor of New Zealand, contributes the chapter on the Colonial horse of which we in India know perhaps more than they do in England. The work abounds with illustrations and has many capital sporting stories, which are all well told.

FORDHAM, CANNON AND ARCHER.

Mr. Watson, in the chapter on race riding, gives the following instructive anecdote of the late George Fordham, of whom he speaks as a jockey whose superior has never been seen on the turf :—

It happened one day that a match was to be ridden at Newmarket with Archer and Tom Cannon in the saddle, and Fordham was looking on. The match was a very good one, that is to say, both horses were fit and well, and on form there was nothing to choose between them; they started and raced together side by side, and Fordham watched as the pair approached the place where he stood, not far from the winning post. 'Sit still, Tom, my boy; sit still;' a friend who stood by him heard him mutter to himself in a low tone that was just audible. 'Sit still—that's it! that's it! No! not just yet—sit still—not yet! No—steady—Now! Now! Now!' The 'Now!' came out with startling suddenness, Fordham bringing his right fist into his left palm as he cried out; and at the precise moment that he uttered the syllable, Cannon, who had been waiting with the utmost patience, made his effort, and by a vigorous piece of riding got his horse past the post a short head in front of the other.

The striking part of this little story consists in the fact that to Fordham, standing by the rails and watching with the keen and critical eye of an rivalled expert, and to Cannon on the horse's back, it was equally evident when, to the tick of a second, the effort had to be made; and no one who has any acquaintance with the inside of the art can need to be told that if that second had been missed or anticipated the race would have been lost instead of won. The anecdote shows the in the mystery of race riding there is a vast deal of subtlety and skill, though indeed it is hardly necessary to insist upon this point when one reflects what a large number of boys are employed in English training stables and how exceedingly few of them gain any reputation as jockeys. All of them acquire more or less of the elementary knowledge that is requisite for race riding; they are accustomed to ride every day at exercise, if they show any aptitude the chances are that they will be put up in trials to begin with, and finally in public. They know the huge prizes open to success in their business, appreciative eyes as constantly watching them, they have many incentives and many opportunities to distinguish themselves; and yet, competent jockeys are extremely few and, and the members of the scanty front rank in year after year be almost counted on the fingers of one hand. That no written instructions can make a jokey must be freely conceded; but it may be interesting and not without practical value to examine into some of the attributes and essentials of jockeyship.

THE JOKEY WHO DELIBERATES IS LOST.

"Head," adares Mr. Watson, means not only capacity to the circumstances, but without a moment's hesition to see what is right to do. The faculty is rare, as Archer possessed it in a marvellous degree :—

The author wl remembers a race on the five furlong course at Sdown a few years ago, in which Archer showed by extraordinary was his gift in this direction. He wriding a very speedy but uncertain animal called Southampton, in a field of eleven starters Scarcely more than half the distance had been covered when Archer leant forward and patted his horse's neck. 'He had run his race,' the famous jockey remarked afterward when some casual comment was made on his action and it struck the writer as a wonderful thing that while yet so far from the pst, in the dash and turmil of the struggle, one look round should have revealed the whole state of the case and enabled Archer to see that he was safe.

At the moment the jockey would probably have imagined that two others other horses were in it,' and would certainly have failed to perceive any assurances that nothing could happen in the remaining quarter of a mile that had still to be covered; but a glance revealed the condition of affairs to the jockey's keen and experienced ey.

A VERY ILL BULL-FINCH.

In the chapter on riding to hounds, the Earl of Suffolk gives an account of the most impossible fence he ever jumped :—

The most impossible fence I ever saw jumped was by Wilbraham Tollemache, a brother of Lord Tollemache; it consisted of an orna a very ill bull-finch which no man could see through and, look how you [illegible] was no approach at all. Very well, Wilbraham, strong right of railings three feet and half high beyond, into a road. It was the first since from Gloucton Wood. Wilbraham got the best start of any one, but I and many others were not more than sixty yards behind him and saw him do it. The fence became full of horsemen. I need he say we were all pounded and had to go to a gate a long way off, and saw Wilbraham and the tail hounds disappearing in the distance, going towards Langton Clidwal; unfortunately for him there was not much a run. There appeared to be no part of the fence in which a horse could have struck back with its hind legs. I have not exaggerated this fence, rather the contrary. Sterling Clarke, who was then the first of Upton; they went from there more than once to look at the place afterwards, and could not have believ that any horse could have got over it unless we had seen it done with our own eyes.

Wilbraham rode a pulling *little* hor we called 'Emperor.' Atkinson (the Emperor bought him afterwards. This I should say happen about forty years ago. Wilbraham Tollemache is still alive, and has a son, who like himself is a capital ler.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR SMITH OF WYNN.

In riding to hounds, where the ge so much brilliant rivalry, it is difficult to ect one huntsman who is deserving of mention re particularly than another, but whatever Captain Smith of Melton rode, he always managed see the whole of the chase. He is described as

One of the rare instances of one whose leave has remained absolutely unimpaired to middle age, he yet was never even in hottest you what is called a foolhardy rider. Perfectly deaf of jealousy, his one object in hunting is to see the run, while he has always been ready, ofttimes, at the sacrifices of that laudable ambition, to emit his friend a term which included the whole cole of his acquaintance, if his help could ail them during the vicissitudes of the chase. He is seen once sprawling on his back after a fall at the Beeby Bottom, whose treacherous banks had even way as he landed gripping the reins of his straggling steed, but otherwise unmindful of his posion and cheerily shouting to his followers, "come fast, my lads, the hounds are rotten." Lord Scarbrough would have remarked, 'Hold your tongue you fool, and you have it full presently.'

Though, as aforesaid, Captain Smith was never foolhardy, knowing fu well that the less exertion a horse is called upon to make at his fences, the more of them he can be trusted to clear, yet who so bold as h when desperate circumstances required desperate decisions? On one occasion he and another man got together in a corner, flounds running like smoke, and n appearing throu. A glance convinced the friend of the impracticability of the place—and, "I can't be the Doggy," he cried, as he saw the latter turn his horse for a run at the uncompromising obstacle, at can wh a fall,' quietly replied the Captain, who forthwith proceeded to put his design into execution, took his fall, remounted nimbly, and was after the pack with scarce two seconds delay, while his friend went away very sorrowful to look for a gate.

CUNNING MEN.

There is a section of preachers, to whom the author gives special notice, namely the cunning men of the hand, the riders to points and to fox rather than to hounds.

They are during a great part of every run guided by ear, the cry of the hounds is to them what the sight of the fleeting forms is to the more ambitious competitors. The late Earl Fitzhardinge was wont contemptuously to summarise them as 'wind-sinking beggars from the West;' his autocratic Lordship being of opinion that the Berkeley Hunt was the 'Ultima Thule' of legitimate sport in the direction of the setting sun, and he vaguely believed that all 'winding' was done on one of Devonshire or Cornwall, and being outside the pale, were unworthy of his august countenance; not that he himself was by any means a straight goer, or one who could afford to despise the advantage of being down wind, as in his later years, when deafness was growing upon him, he was followed by an attendant known as 'my Lord's hearer.' Some such dialogue as this was of daily occurrence when the pair were thrown out: 'D'ye hear 'em?' 'No, my Lord.' 'D——d fool you must be.' A pause. 'I hear 'em now, my Lord' (allegro). 'So do I, you d——d fool' (staccato).

A CLOCK is, says the *Optician*, to be seen at Brussels which comes about as near being a perpetual motion machine as can be invented, for the sun does the winding. The following is the method by which it works:—A shaft exposed to the solar rays causes an up-draft of air, which sets the fan in motion. The fan actuates mechanism which raises the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, and then puts a break on the fan till the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again liberated, and proceeds to act as before. As long as the sun shines frequently enough, and the machinery does not wear out, the clock will keep in perpetual motion.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites (or impurities), hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar, pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and thus the most select disposition of the fair sex. Price 1s. per bottle. All Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

(Continued from last Saturday's Gazette.)

We approach the subject with confidence and in the exercise of the rights which belong to us. For no practical solution of this question will ever be found without the assistance of religion and of the Church. It is we who are chief guardian of religion and the chief dispenser of what belongs to the Church, and we must not by silence neglect the duty which lies upon us. Doubtless this most serious questica demands the attention and the efforts of others besides ourself—of the rulers of States, of employers of labour, of the wealthy, and of the working population themselve for whom we plead. But we affirm without hesitation, that all the striving of men will be vain if they leave out the Church. It is the Church that proclaims from the Gospel those teachings by which the conflict can be put an end to, or at the least made far less bitter; the Church uses its efforts not only to enlighten the mind, but to direct by its precepts the life and conduct of men; the Church improves and ameliorates the condition of the working man by numerous useful institutions; does its best to enlist the services of all ranks in demising and endeavouring to meet, in the most practical way, the claims of the working classes; and acts on the decided view that for these purposes recourse should be had, in due measure and degree, to the help of the law and of State authority.

Let it be laid down, in the first place, that humanity must remain unit is. It is impossible to reduce human society to a level. The *Socialists* may do their utmost, but all striving against nature is vain. There naturally exist among mankind innumerable differences of the most important kind; people differ in capability, in diligence, in health, and strength; and unequal force is a necessary result of inequality in condition. Such inequality is far from being disadvantageous either to individuals or to the community; social and public life can only go on by the help of various kinds of capacity and the playing of many parts; and each man, as a rule, chooses the part which peculiarly suits his case. As regards bodily labour, even had man never fallen from the state of innocence, he would not have been wholly unoccupied; but that which would then have been his free choice and his delight, became afterwards compulsory, and the painful expiation of his sin. "Cursed be the earth in thy work; in thy labour thou shalt eat of it all the days of thy life." (e) In like manner, the other pains and hardships of life will have no end or cessation on this earth; for the consequences of sin are bitter and hard to bear, and they must be with man as long as life lasts. To suffer and to endure, therefore, is the lot of humanity; let men try as they may, no strength and no artifice will ever succeed in banishing from human life its ills and troubles which beset it. If any there be who pretend differently—who hold out to a hard pressed people freedom from pain and trouble, undisturbed repose, and constant joyousness—they cheat the people and dispose upon them, and what lying promises will only make the evil worse than before. There is nothing more useful than to look at the world as it really is—and at the same time to look elsewhere for a remedy to its troubles.

The great mistake that is made in the matter now under consideration, is to possess oneself of the idea that class naturally hostile to class; that rich and poor are bounded by nature to live at war with one another. So irrational and so false is this view, that the very contrary is the truth. Just as the symmetry of the human body is the result of the disposition of the members of the body, so in a State it is ordained by nature that these two classes should exist in harmony and agreement, and should assit were, fit into one another, so as to maintain the equilibrium of the body politic. Each requires the other; capital cannot do without labour, nor labour without capital. Mutual agreement in pleasantness and good order; perpetual quiet necessarily produces confusion and outrage. Now, in preventing such strife as this, and in making it impossible, the efficacy of Christianity is marvellous and manifold. First of all, there is nothing more powerful than religion (of which the Church is the interpreter and guardian) in drawing rich and poor together, by reminding each class of its duties to the other, and especially of the duties of justice. Thus religion teaches the labouring man and the workman to carry out honestly and well all equitable agreements freely made; never to injure capital, or to outrage the person of an employer; never to employ violence in representing his own cause or to engage in riot or disorder; and to have nothing to do with men of evil principles, who work upon the people with artful promises, and raise foolish hopes which usually end in disaster and in repentance when too late. Religion teaches the rich man and the employer that their work-people are not their slaves; that they must respect in every man his dignity as a man and as a Christian; that labour is nothing to be ashamed of if we listen to right reason and to Christian philosophy, but is an honourable employment enabling a man to sustain his life in an upright and creditable way; and that it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so much muscle or physical power. Thus, again, religion teaches that, as among the workman's concerns are religion herself and things spiritual and mental, the employer is bound to protect his workmen in the matter of religion, to surround them with all opportunities of practising their religious duties, and not to lead them away to neglect his home and family or to squander his wages. Then, again, the employer must never tax his workpeople beyond their strength, nor employ them in work unsuited to their sex or age. His great and principal obligation is to give to every one that which reason and justice demand; but before we can decide whether wages are adequate, many things have to be considered; as rich men and masters should remember this—that to exercise pressure for the sake of gain, upon the indigent and the destitute, and to make one's profit out of the need of another, is condemned by all laws, human and divine. To defraud anyone of wages that are his due is a crime which cries to the avenging anger of Heaven. "Behold the hire of the labourers . . . which fraud hath been kept back by you, cries; and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." (*h*). Finally, the rich must religiously refrain from cutting down the workman's earnings, either by force, by fraud, or by usurious dealing; and with the more reason because the poor man is weak and unprotected, and because his slender means should be secured in proportion as he is unwarlike. Were these precepts carefully obeyed and followed, would not strife die out and cease?

But the Church, with Jesus Christ for its Master and Guide, aims higher still. It lays down precepts yet more perfect, and tries to bind class to class in friendliness and good understanding. The things of this earth cannot be understood or valued rightly if taken into consideration the life to come, the life that will last for ever. Exclude the idea of futurity, and the very notion of what is good and right would perish; nay, the whole system of the universe would become a dark and unfathomable mystery. The great truth which we learn from Nature herself is also the grand Christian dogma on which religion rests as on its base—that when we have done with this present life we are then really to begin to live. God has not created us for the perishable and transitory things of earth, but for things heavenly and everlasting; He has given us this world as a place of exile, and not as our true country. Money, and the other things which men call good and desirable—we may have them in abundance, or we may want them altogether; as far as eternal happiness is concerned, it is no matter; the only thing that is important is to use them aright. Jesus Christ, when He recomed us with 'plentiful redemption,' took not away to pains and sorrows which in such large proportio make up the texture of our mortal life; He trasformed them into motives of virtue and occasions of merit: and no man can hope for eternal reward unles he follow in the blood-stained footprints of his Savior. "If we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with him." (*i*) His labours and His sufferings, accepted by Him freewill, have marvellously sweetened all sufferic and all labour. And not only by His example, but by His grace, and by the hope of everlasting recompense, so has made pain and grief more easy to endure; "for the which is at present momentary and light of our tribulation, worketh for us above measure exceedingly an eternal weight of glory" (*l*).

Therefore, those whom fortune favours are warned that freedom from sorrow, and abundance of earthly riches, are no guarantees of the beatitude that shall never end, but rather the contrary; (*e*) that the rich should tremble at the threatenings of Jesus Christ—threatenings so strange in the mouth of Our Lord; (*f*) and that a most strict account must be given to the Supreme Judge for all that we possess. The choicest and out excellent rule for the right use of money is one which the heathen philosophers indicated—that which we are bound to give to every man is clearly, and has not only made known to men's minds, but has impressed upon their lives. It rests on the principle that it is one thing to have a right to the possession of money, and another to have a right to use money as one pleases. Private ownership, as we have seen, is the natural right of man; and to exercise that right especially as members of Society is not only lawful, but absolutely necessary. "It is lawful," says St. Thomas of Aquin, "for a man to hold private property; and it is also necessary for the carrying on of humanlife." (*g*) But if the question be asked, How must one's possessions be used? the Church replies without estitation in the words of the same holy Doctor: "Man should not consider his outward possessions as his own, but as common to all, so as to share them without difficulty when others are in need. Whence to Apostle saith, command the rich of this world . . . to give with ease, to communicate." (*h*) True no one is commanded to distribute to others tha which is required for his own necessities and those of his household; nor, even to give away what is reasonably required to keep up becomingly his condition in life; "for no one ought to live unbecomingly." (*i*) But when necessity has been supplied, and one's positn fairly considered, it is a duty to give to the indigent out of that which is over. "That which remaineth, give alms." (*j*) It is a duty, not of justice (except in extreme cases), but of Christian charity—a duty which is not enforced by human law. But the laws and judgment of men must give place to the laws and judgments of Christ the true God, Who in many ways urges on His followers the practice of almsgiving—"It is more blessed to give than to receive" (*k*) and Who will count a kindness done or refused to the poor as done or refused to Himself—"as long as you did it to one of My least brethren, you did it to Me." (*l*) Thus to turn up what has been said—by Thomas Aquinas, in the Two Thousand Conyngham was ridden by Jem Robinson, and in the Derby by Alfred Day. Sir Robert's best horse was in all probability Rosedarius, by Gladiator, who was one of the best stayers that ever issued from John Day's celebrated stable at Danebury, which is housed possession about the same time of most first-rate performers as The Hero, Pyrrhus the First, Mordecai, and Cossack.

(a) Genesis iii. 19. (b) St. James i. 4.
(c) Proverbs ix. 12. (d) 2 Corinthians iv. 17.
(e) St. Matthew xix. 23-26. (f) St. Luke vi. 24.
(g) St. Thomas Aquinas, 2a 2æ, Quæst. lxvi. Art. 2.
(h) Ecclesiasticus xxxiv. 21. (i) St. Luke xi. 41.
(j) Acts xx. 35. (k) St. Matthew xxv. 40.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IN EARLY JUNE.

"Truly, the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is to behold the sun." Of the study of Nature, other than human, one never wearies; of music and pictures, and books, even the enthusiast tires at times; but of June and ever new harmonies never. The last of June, 'sol,' will not soon be forgotten. It reminded me of George Herbert's

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright."

except that there was no dew; and then a delicious breeze that stirred the tender foliage of the trees, and caused a silver ripple on the river that swung the myriad blue-bells in the woods and the [illegible] with the butterflies' wings; that tossed the brown ed of country lanes, and wafted the perfume from big ming beanfields and orchards still rosy with bloom.

A STUDY IN SILVER AND BLU.

This is the [illegible] of silver and bl[illegible] in the heavens above and lie [illegible] beneath; in the cumulli float softly across the azure of white mer sky; wide stretches of hyacinth are chequ[illegible] with starwart and woodruffe. Delightful [illegible] hyacinth is, fading away in blue mist along the woodland glades, it must yield in beauty to the delicate form and pencillings of the emphrasy or eyebright, which the highlanders still use, it is said, for complaints of the eye. Just now patches of the delightful little plant are flowering in company with wild strawberry and daisy, while higher on the bank are the stately and handsome white nettle and homely Jack by the hedge. The eye-bright or speedwell has another good quality, too—it is not afraid of sunshine, and blows profusely by the dusty wayside. The tired wayfarer, it may be, takes heart of grace from the delicious blue of its two-stamened corolla.

OUTDOOR DRESSES.

The fine days at the beginning of June have given smart people a chance of showing off their new gowns, and now the fashionable world is looking forward to wearing the loveliest dresses of the season at the forthcoming races. Fashion seems bent on being distinctly floral this year, hats and bonnets especially, and delaines, foulards, grenadines, all are strewn with either single flowers or tiny bouquets. One charming dress, which was shown to me, was of black grenadine, powdered all over with tiny pink rosebuds. It was made over a pink silk petticoat, which just gave a tinge of colour through the transparency of the material. The bodice was trimmed slightly with chiffon of pale pink hue, and the basque had a deep frill of the same. A bonnet with a perfect flower garden of the loveliest pink roses, and a parasol of pink chiffon completed this toilette.

POMPADOUR MUSLINS.

The silk pompadour muslins are lovely indeed, for those whose pockets are sufficiently well lined to allow of their wearing gowns of such exceeding beauty. One of pale yellow flowers on a creamy ground was mounted on yellow silk with three tiny frills edged with lace. The bodice was gathered on the shoulders and under the arms, and the gatherings were drawn to the centre with a small beading; a chiffon frill of pale yellow finished it off. The hat which was to accompany this costume was of the fine straw shape, trimmed with a mass of yellow and brown roses. The parasol was of cream chiffon. A very pretty gown of pale blue crepon had the skirt slightly draped over a petticoat of the same colour silk, with a mass of tiny frills; the bodice was trimmed with old Valenciennes lace. If fine and warm, white muslin dresses will be in vogue amongst the young visitors of the race course; they are much trimmed with lace and embroidery, and may have the silk coralet or lace bands. Black lace over colour will also be frequently seen; some of these have a thick ruche of the silk at the hem, others a festoon of the lace with bows of ribbon.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

The table decorations this season are just as elaborate as ever, save and except that it is rather more fashionable to confine them to one particular flower, instead of mixing several together. La France roses are great favourites at present; their pale pink hearts seem to be enh